CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic - Ferrous metallurgy

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

DATE PUBLISHED 30 Mar - 30 May 1953

LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1953

DATE DIST. 18 Sep 1953

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

APRIL - MAY 1953 DATA ON THREE TOP USSR METALLURGICAL PLANTS

/Comment: The three metallurgical plants receiving the greatest Soviet press coverage in recent months have been the Zaporozhskiy Metallurgical Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, the Metallurgical Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy, and the Kuznetskiy Metallurgical Combine imeni Stalin.

Soviet newspapers stress the production achievements of these plants as a spur to socialist competition in other, less productive enterprises.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

Zaporozhskiy Metallurgical Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze

The Zaporozhskiy Plant not only fulfilled its 1952 (1) and its January - April 1953 steel production norms ahead of schedule, but attained an average output of 7.12 tons per square meter of furnace floor, as against a norm of 7.03 tons.(2) Coke consumption per ton of cast iron in the manufacture of steel was decreased to 21 kilograms. Pig iron production was increased.(3)

The individual shops also gave ample evidence of their organizational and substantive excellence. The rolling mill shop, which is still largely unmechanized and employs 20 percent of the plant personnel (16), was named "Best Rolling Mill Shop in the Land."(1) Moreover, one of the rolling mills at the shop is the most productive mill in Europe. This sheet mill rolls steel at an express train speed of 72 kilometers per hour (20 meters per second).(4) The sheet metal shop attained especially high production indexes during March and April 1953. Two of the shop crews rolled 1,300 tons of sheet above plan during the first 2 weeks of April 1953.(5)

The Zaporozhskiy Plant also boasts the most famous open-hearth furnace, in the Soviet Union: Furnace No 10. This furnace, which has a chrome-magnesite crown, was in continuous operation for an 8-month period in 1952; during this time, it made 657 smelts and produced 26,500 tons more steel

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI							

than it did during a like period in 1951, when it averaged only 200-300 smelts.(1, 7) During this 8-month period, the furnace produced 27,000 tons more steel than the average of the other open-hearth furnaces.(16) These production statistics constitute an all-time high for open-hearth furnaces.(6) During its 8-month run the furnace exceeded its norm by 3,500 tons. The other open-hearth furnaces at the plant, which were also lined with chrome-magnesite brick, did not exceed 400 smilts during the same period.(7, 16)

Metallurgical Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy

Despite a poor start in 1952 (8), the plant has rallied to its competitive obligations. It has pledged a 30-percent increase in its cast iron production by 1955. The plant is well on its way to fulfilling its goal. Furnace No 9, for instance, smelted more than 2,000 tons of cast iron in March 1953 and brought the coefficient of performance up to 0.70.(1) The plant also fulfilled its January - April 1953 pig iron production quota 2 days ahead of schedule.(2)

The plant improved its productivity by converting its furnaces to wet blast operation. Technical personnel of the plant worked in close collaboration with the Dneprodzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Institute imeni Arsenichev, the Institute of Ferrous Metals of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, and the Dnepropetrovskiy Metallurgical Institute imeni Stalin in improving their smelting technology.(1)

Kuznetskiy Metallurgical Combine imeni Stalin

Not only did the Kuznetskiy Combine exceed its first-quarter 1953 norm (9), but it was also the first of all the metallurgical plants to fulfill its January - April 1953 quota.(10, 15) One of the open-hearth furnaces of the combine made over 50 smeltings and topped its steel production norm by 755 tons in May 1953.(11)

In 1952, the projected blast furance coefficient of performance was 0.84. The combine personnel, however, were successful in cutting it down to 0.80 and in the first quarter 1953 reduced it to an impressive 0.77. Their next immediate goal is to bring the coefficient down still further to 0.65.(9)

The Kuznetskiy Combine has not been lagging in its basic research activities. It recently developed new rail steel and new rail heat treatment processes.(12, 13) Much of the combine's success may be ascribed to its socialist competition with other outstanding metallurgical plants.(14)

SOURCES

1. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 16 Apr 53
2. Ibid., 30 Apr 53
3. Ibid., 20 May 53
4. Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 16 Apr 53
5. Moscow, Pravda, 17 Apr 53
6. Ibid., 14 Apr 53
7. Ibid., 30 Mar 53

50X1-HUM

8. Pravda, Ukrainy, 23 May 53

9. Moscow, Izvestiya, 9 Apr 53

10. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 1 May 53

11. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 30 May 53

12. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 10 Apr 53

13. Sovetskaya Litva, 9 Apr 53

14. Izvestiya, 4 Apr 53

15. Pravda Ukrainy, 5 May 53

16. Ibid., 29 May 53

- E N D -